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Essex County Herald.

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W. H. BISHOP, Publisher.
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SCHOOLS REOPEN SEPT. 24.
Essex County Herald.

If your rivals in business will advertise, How can you afford to do otherwise?

Says the Chicago Tribune: "Epizooty would not place an embargo on travel in Chicago now as it did twenty-two or twenty-three years ago."

In one grammar school in New York twenty-nine Nations are represented. Doubtless other schools in the Western cities can make a similar showing.

The extent to which a chimney can poison the atmosphere has been scientifically determined by a test made in Berlin. The soot which comes out of the chimney of a single sugar refinery was gathered for six days and found to weigh 6800 pounds.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter declares there can be no question that American carpets are being put upon the English markets in very considerable quantities, and the extent to which they are being offered in London is attracting wide attention.

Some idea of the immense volume of immigration which has been pouring into the Northwest, the New York Mail and Express thinks, may be had from the fact that in North Dakota the foreigners and their children constitute over four-fifths of the entire population.

France is still troubled about the strangers within her gates. Of these there are more than 1,300,000, and only about 175,000 of them are naturalized. They throng all parts, in both city and country, and are engaged in all professions, businesses and trades. In many cases they are crowding out native Frenchmen. In more, perhaps, they are supplying the lack of native labor.

Lavoisier, the chemist, is to have a statue in Paris, the Institute of France having started an international subscription for the purpose. It was a hundred years ago last year, recalls the Scientific American, that the Revolutionary Tribunal sent him to the scaffold, refusing his request for a delay until he had completed his experiments. Fouquier Tinville then declared that the republic had no need of learned men.

The Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman says that the warfare on the destructive little squirrel has created an unprecedented demand for strychnine. The squirrels have never been so troublesome as they have been this spring. With the outlay of considerable expense and time and the exercise of eternal vigilance, the farmers have been able to save a part of their crop, but the loss is enormous. Strychnine has so far proved the most destructive agent.

A curious feature of New York City's latest census is that it shows more males than females, says the Westminster Gazette. Most of the Great Eastern cities in the United States, like our own cities at home, show an excess in female over male population, and this is conspicuously the case in Boston, where the women outnumber the men by about 13,000. In New York, on the contrary, there appears to be about 1000 more men than women. Have the matrimonial aggressions from this side anything to do with the fact?

The curious fact is recalled that just twenty years after President Grant signed the patent of the pueblo lands of San Diego confirming 47,000 acres of land to the city, his widow and two sons bought building sites out of the town waste, paying in the neighborhood of \$200 a front foot for them. A more remarkable change can hardly be found even in this land of changes.

NEW YORK LETTER.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
What position will Tammany take on the Sunday question in the coming campaign? There is, it appears, some difference of opinion on the subject among the leaders of the Wigwag, the more conservative of whom foresee a very great peril to the "organization" if a radical declaration is made in favor of Sunday opening. On the other hand, the majority of the braves believe that "Tammany should come out bold and strong for a more liberal Sunday law which would permit all classes to enjoy the day as they deem best." In other words, they are convinced that the Tammany candidates for the local offices to be filled and for senators and members in the Assembly will be triumphantly elected if the issue of the "Continental Sunday" is squarely and distinctly made.

This is the situation in the Wigwag, and the solution of it is one of the most puzzling problems which it has been called on to work out in many a year. If, on one side, Tammany does not come out boldly in favor of open saloons on Sunday—that is, the repeal of the law in 1896 which a democratic senate, assembly and Governor did not dare to repeal in 1892, and which, in fact, in the revision of the Excise laws it re-enacted—it will be charged with abject cowardice by a large body of its followers. If it should declare, on the other hand, for the "Continental Sunday," as it is called, Tammany will find itself crossing swords with religious and moral forces that must in self-defense put forth all their strength to defeat it. That is the battle Tammany cannot afford to wage. To do so would lead to defeat in the city and overwhelming disaster in the state.

Just before the Legislature adjourned a law was passed entitled "An act to regulate the exercises of their franchises, by certain public corporations, by requiring them to afford facilities for the transaction of the public business, etc." By the provisions of this law police officers were permitted to receive passes over the surface and elevated railroads of this city. The constitution prohibits the acceptance of a railroad pass by any public official. Whether the law be unconstitutional or not has not yet been determined, but not long after its passage the surface and elevated roads issued passes to a majority of the police force.

As a result of this the railroad companies and the Police Commissioner are now in a middle and the men on the force are mad. It appears that so many officers in citizen's clothes presented passes that the honoring of them interfered with the "spotting" system in vogue on the roads. The officials thereupon issued orders to conductors to refuse to honor passes presented by policemen, unless the latter were in uniform. This action causes the policemen to grumble. The Police Commissioners have had several conferences with the officials of the different roads to see if an understanding could not be arrived at, so that all the officers might make use of the passes. The more conferences the greater the confusion, and now only the roads upon which the passes will be generally honored are those operated by the Metropolitan Traction company. Some understanding between the roads of this company and the commissioners, the details of which the commissioners refuse to divulge, has been reached, by which policemen, uniformed or not, may ride free.

A friend of mine told me that he heard a good story on George Dunn in New York. It seems that at one time George undertook to practice law in Denver. This was some years ago. He had his sign out, and he must have worked very hard, for he always looked exhausted when he entered the Denver Club on afternoons. At last he said to a friend: "I think I must be breaking down. I want to go away to some place where I can be quite alone for a while. 'Why don't you go to your law office, George?' put in an unfeeling listener.

All the same George Dunn is a fine, whole-souled, generous fellow, and there are just as good things in this world as practising law.

The sporting blood of the Lorlards, and especially that of "Peter the Great," never cools. Here is the mighty Pierre making entries for the English Derby of '97, and projecting all sorts of stakes to be run for at Sheephead Bay, Morris Park and Gravesend in '97 and '98. That is the sort of sportsman that lifts up horse racing in America and that is respected wherever he goes. He already enjoys the distinction of being the only American who ever won the English Derby, and I am sure that no true sportsman anywhere in the world would begrudge him the additional distinction of winning two English Derbys. "Peter the Great" may be a bit top heavy under certain conditions, but when it comes to horse racing he is very near the front flight of true sportsmen.

One of the few things that is worse than habitual drunkenness is habitual spying. The morals of a community in which everybody would volunteer to spy on everybody else would certainly be lower than that of a place where all drank as freely and as often as they pleased. But nevertheless it is likely that such members of New York vigilance committees as find pleasure in spying will go on doing it as long as they please.

Knickerbocker.

The Cleveland Steel Canal-Belt Company has launched the first of a fleet of steel boats which promise to revolutionize traffic on the Erie canal. These boats are built with all the improvements that modern invention has furnished. They are equally fitted for lake and canal navigation. This is the beginning of an advance that ought to have begun long ago. It marks the beginning of the end of the mule and wooden-boat age in canal traffic. It ends also the costly system of reshipments which the unworthiness of the old canal-boats rendered obligatory. It means cheaper freights and quicker transportation.

The only wonder is that the change has been delayed so long, and that other changes such as the deepening of the canal and the employment of electric power, are still delayed. When the people of New York, led by De Witt Clinton, constructed the canal, they were well up to their opportunities. They used the best means that they had with foresight, courage and determination. They made geography and they compelled it to pay tribute to this city and this state. They created the greatness of New York, and they made the development of the great Northwest possible.

But their conditions have passed away. If we are worthy of them we shall adapt ourselves to our conditions as they did to theirs. We shall use modern appliances in aid of our commercial supremacy as courageously as they used the appliances they knew. We shall deepen the Erie canal and fit it for such navigation as this enterprising Cleveland company proposes. There are no very marked signs of interest in this matter, in New York, and yet it involves the most vital questions of our city's future, and it is a question to be voted upon by the people this autumn. If Chicago's future were half so vitally concerned in any question as New York's future is in this, every citizen of that town would not be actively bestirring himself to secure a favorable result.

Some idea of the immense amount of work transacted in American post-offices is gained by reading the annual report of postmaster Dayton of New York. During the past year in that city there were delivered through lock boxes and by carriers 466,609, 434 pieces of ordinary mail matter, divided as follows: Letters through boxes 72,355,756, by carriers 234,688, 327, postal cards through boxes 6,795, 103, by carriers, 47,698,855, of mail matter through boxes 51,666,520, by carriers 56,308,744. It required 7,206,611 mail pouches to get these tons of mail matter through and into the metropolis, but the showing of mere mail matter transported is only one item of the enormous work performed, when the money order and other branches of service are considered.

Behind the mammoth figures of matter handled and receipts and expenditures recorded lies the great social fact of the immense amount of inter-communication among the masses. It tells of a great social transformation since the days of correspondence through clumsy stages and slow-moving sloops. When to this vast amount of inter-communication through mail matter we add the services of the telegraph and telephone, it furnishes a striking picture of the extent to which every man in this great nation is virtually at his neighbor's elbow from Maine to Mexico and from British Columbia to Florida.

The people are unanimous in the expression of their opinion that the unfortunate Italian girl who took the life of the wretch that betrayed her should not be forced to sit in the electric chair to be killed. The interest in the case of this poor creature is based on the great bedrock of justice and humanity. All who have read her story are satisfied that the act was read premeditated, and that, therefore, she should not have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. If she had been defended as she might have been, that fact could have been brought out on the trial; and there can be no question that it would have had very great weight with the jury.

As to the humanity side of the case, the bare suggestion of killing the unhappy woman, with all the revolting accompaniments attending death by electricity, is a shock to our civilization. So deep a disgrace as it would be, must not rest on the State. It would be little short of barbarism. Barberi's life must be saved!

New York has been exceptionally free from very large fires this season. The few that have occurred were attended to in exceptionally expert manner by our paid Fire Department, an improvement on which would seem to be an impossibility. It is extremely fortunate for the property holders of this city that the Fire Board is not given to moving chiefs from one engine house to another, sowing seeds of suspicion, impairing discipline, and thereby growing a crop of inefficiency.

One would think from the pow-wow that this thirst of New York's population could only be quenched in the saloons. If these million of throats were out in an arid desert, with no spring water within a hundred miles, there might be some use of talking; but as there is no water famine in New York, the human being that must have beer every hour, or die, is a fit subject for Rainsford Island. Boston gets along first rate Sundays, and though New York will doubtless say its cosmopolitan population shouldn't be classed with "provincials," there is a large "cosmopolitan" element there also to be considered from the liquid point of view.

Knickerbocker.

BOSTON LETTER.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
New Commonwealth.
It is probable that ground will be broken and building operations begun on the new Commonwealth Hotel this fall. The plans show one of the most magnificent structures of the kind ever erected in this or any other country. Its magnitude is another special feature, the front having a length of about 500 feet, with a depth of 285 feet, while the height will be eleven stories. The lot on which it will stand contains over 150,000 square feet, or double that covered by the new court house on Pemberton square. It will be situated between Ashby and Chilmark streets, on the so-called Riverbank lands, having a frontage both on the Charles river and Commonwealth avenue, a location unsurpassed in this city for a structure of this kind. It is estimated that the cost will not exceed \$3,000,000. The modern steel, fire-proof construction is likely to be the method used for the building. The building will consist of three pavilions, separated by court yards seventy feet wide each, and connected on the river side by one-story structures containing the dining rooms. There will be 2,250 guest rooms. The architectural treatment of the structure will be such as to produce a rich effect. The materials proposed are dark red terra cotta enrichments on a body of buff or warm gray brick for the facades, and a darker buff for the basements and first story. The style and coloring have been suggested by the beautiful palace of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in northern Germany. There will be twenty-one elevators, so placed that each suite shall be served by one, and in case two suites are united to form a single large suite, then one of the elevators forms a front, and the other a rear or service elevator. Every feature known to hotel science will be adopted in the Commonwealth. When completed, the great hotels of Chicago and New York will sink into comparative insignificance beside this one.

Subway Work Progressing.
Great progress is being made on Boston's \$7,000,000 rapid transit scheme. Work has commenced on the Tremont street mall. About 300 feet of the trench on Tremont street will be opened this time, which will be about midway between West and Mason streets. By the original plan of the subway, the line of the wall was seven feet nearer the third row of trees on the Tremont street mall of the common, but when the cry was raised against the destruction of the trees the engineers were instructed to change their plans sufficiently to protect the third row of trees. The other two rows superintendent Duogue was willing should go, as the outer row near the street was all young trees easily transplanted, and those in the second row were, as a rule, so ugly in appearance that he considered it an improvement if they were to be removed. The pushing of the subway out seven feet brings the wall very near the big 24-inch gas main, and the contractors will have to be very careful in digging their foundation for the wall. Now that the iron fence along Tremont street is down the question is often asked, "Will it ever go again? Many think the street commissioners ought to widen Tremont street along the mall, and also widen Boylston street to the line of the old graveyard.

May Issue \$500,000 in Stock.
The Railroad Commissioners and the Harbor and Land Commissioners, who jointly heard the petition of the Massachusetts Ship Canal Company for authority to issue \$7,500,000 of stock and a similar amount of bonds, authorized an issue of \$500,000 stock only, the proceeds to be used for preliminary work. The Commissioners say in their report: "That before beginning to construct said canal it is necessary for said company to make certain payments and to incur preliminary expenses for meeting which a present issue of capital stock is necessary, and it being deemed by the said joint board that an issue of capital stock to the amount of \$500,000 is reasonably requisite for the purposes of providing for said preliminary payments and expenses, as hereafter specified, it is ordered that the said joint board approve an issue of not to exceed 5,000 shares of its capital stock amounting at the par value thereof to \$500,000. The board specifies that of this issue \$150,000 is to provide means for making with the treasurer of the Commonwealth the deposit required by the act of incorporation and the remaining \$350,000 to defray necessary and actual cost and expenses incurred in parliamentary work, payment of compensation to engineers, etc. The petition for approval of \$15,000,000 still lies open and the company can come in next fall and ask for a further issue when needed.

Acres of Trees Stripped.
According to accounts received at the headquarters of the State Board of Agriculture the gypsy moth has committed fearful devastations in the woods on the outskirts of Woburn, near the Winchester line. Several acres of wood have been entirely stripped by the pest and stand out as bare as in midwinter. The infested territory comprises a part of Woburn, Lexington and Winchester. So terrible are the ravages in the section referred to, that the Governor and council have been invited to visit the places and see just what the pest can accomplish.

Bodies Exhumed.
Several bodies were mysteriously exhumed from the burial lot of the Pierce family at Tufordboro, N. H., and the affair has caused considerable excitement among the townspeople. Some of the bodies have been interred for nearly 75 years, and no reason is given why the dead should have been disturbed. It is believed by some that medical students, on a vacation in the neighborhood have committed the ghastly acts.

Morrill in South America.
A deed for the conveyance of property in the city of Manchester, N. H., which has been forwarded to the register of deeds office, leaves the ascending cashier of the state Commonwealth bank of that city in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The deed bears the signature of Charles F. Morrill in a plain bold hand, and was made out May 14, 1894.

A HUGE DEAL.
Said to be 90,000 Western Farmers in the Bargain.
Prices Up by a Great Trust.
Evidence of a secret conspiracy of the most compromising character to corner the wheat market and artificially force prices way beyond the legitimate values has come to light in South Dakota. The following circular has been found at Watertown, S. D., which under date of July 3, gives the details of the scheme and the methods of operations:—
(Confidential)
Triple Alliance Headquarters—Circular 3.
Minneapolis, July 3, 1895.
Dear Sir: All that was outlined in circular Number Two has been accomplished. The triple alliance of the farmers of the two states and Minnesota is now a fact. But the utmost secrecy must be maintained. It is desired that the importance of this be impressed upon you and all the farmers. It is known that a woman whose name is world-wide for her beauty and whose youth was passed amid every luxury will not be reduced to actual want. A great deal of secret work has been done, and a tiny shed at which she now lives and which was the subject of the litigation.

The estate is known as "Edgewood" and lies out from the city on the electric line which runs from town to the Catholic University. When Secretary Chase made it his home it was about two miles out in the real country, but now it might almost be said as a suburb, for along the line of the car track is an almost continuous line of houses, and it is nearly impossible to tell where the city ends and the country begins. It is now said, and the information comes from one to whom Mrs. Sprague made remark, that if the recent efforts in behalf of Mrs. Sprague are consummated the place will be restored to its old grandeur, and that the house and grounds will be put again in perfect order. Mrs. Sprague proposes to turn her attention to truck gardening, an employment which was one of the joys of her life, and she hopes to thus recuperate her fallen fortunes. The mansion is of brick, and the woodwork could be cheaply renewed, and it would not take a large sum to get the grounds in good order again. Years ago the place was built by a man named Berry, and it then passed into the hands of Mr. Thomas C. Magruder, whose son is the well known merchant of Washington. The estate was then known as "Metropolis View," and comprised a farm of about 275 acres, extending from what is now Brookland to Eckington, and from the corner of the Soldier's Home lane at the University road to Glenwood Cemetery. During the time of the Civil War the estate was frequently used as a place of sequestration by the soldiers.

In 1869 Chase bought the place, and his purchase included the house and forty acres about it—the rest of the property had already been divided into lots and sold off to prominent Washingtonians. Since then the place has been in the family, and here it was that

EDGWOOD HOME OF MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE.

low, death in foreign countries, and in our own. My opinion is that Europe will be moderate buyer of wheat and flour during the next three months. If this is the case prices will probably keep down where they are for the present until after the spring wheat movement is over. Then there will be a rise with a full hand and prices will sail way above the export value of wheat and flour.

AFTER DESPERADO MORRIS.
Maine Officers Bound to Take Him, Dead or Alive.
The officers are now on the trail of the desperado, Morris, who shot Game Warden E. O. Collins of Presque Isle, Me.

Fish and Game Commissioner Wentworth of Bangor has selected four fearless and active men to pursue Morris. The men are Game Warden McCauland of Guilford, Deputy Sheriff C. C. Nichols of Foxcroft, Deputy Sheriff Hartwell Lancaster of Oldtown and Constable E. M. Mearns of Bangor. They are well armed and determined not to return without the poacher, dead or alive.

Morris has a camp at Chesapeake, where, it is said by an old trapper, he has so arranged the approaches that the only means of getting at his stronghold, except by a tremendous amount of work in blasting out stumps, rocks and logs, which he has laboriously placed about his camp, is by a path which leads directly up to the front door, and he has arranged that path so that it is very narrow at one point, obliging any invaders to go single file, which would give him an opportunity of picking off his foes one by one. It will thus be seen that strategy will probably be necessary to affect his capture, providing Morris is in his fort.

1,200 Illegal Divorces.
Following the decision that probate judges have no right to grant divorces in Oklahoma since Aug. 13, 1893, the supreme court decided that even before that time their jurisdiction was confined to persons who had been residents of the territory two years or more, and that all divorces granted by them to persons on 90 days residence are null and void, and subsequent marriages bigamous. As all outsiders coming here for divorces took advantage of the 90 days residence clause, this decision invalidates between 300 and 400 divorces granted to Eastern people in addition to the 700 or 800 rendered invalid by the last decision.

Will Pay Up.
Spanish Government Will Settle the Mora Claims.
The Spanish republican and Carlist senators and deputies have protested to the government against the payment of the Mora claims without the sanction of the cortes. They declare that it was unfriendly to the part of the United States to press the matter when there was a rebellion in Cuba. The cabinet has agreed to pay the amount of the claim in three installments. Afterwards an attempt will be made to induce the United States to recognize the claims of the Spaniards arising from losses sustained by them in Florida during the American rebellion.

IN NEW ENGLAND.
Interesting Items of News From Maine to Connecticut Shores.
Mrs. Rebekah of New Haven, Ct., who was turned by the explosion of an oil stove.

The Aged People's Home at Fall River, Mass., has received a bequest of \$9,000 from a friend of the institution whose name is not given.

Ex-Mayor O'Brien of Boston, died suddenly at the house of his son, Father O'Brien of Somerville, Mass. He was elected mayor in '85, '86, '87, and '88.

Augustus Rutherford of Ipswich, Mass., was thrown from a mowing machine in front of the house of his son, Mr. Rutherford, and will probably die.

In the district court at Barnstable, Mass., George Russell was held for the grand jury in the sum of \$1,000 for breaking, entering and larceny at Barnstable Bay.

The money drawer in the Fairview House at North Woodstock, N. H., was robbed of about \$50 and the key to the railroad ticket case was taken. The money drawer was found under the door.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth (N. H.) board of mayor and aldermen steps were taken to issue bonds of \$150,000, the proceeds to be used in the construction of a new sewerage system.

A new brick building for the Manual Training School to be established at Lawrence, Mass., under the state law, is to be erected at a cost not exceeding \$5,000. A site on Oak street has been selected.

Fall of An Aerolite.
During a storm a great hot ball fell into a meadow near Orange Lake, Newburg, N. Y. It struck the ground with terrific force, almost submerging itself in the dirt. The ball, or aerolite, as scientists pronounce it, fell near a drove of sheep, and wool on several of them was burned, as well as grass in the vicinity. It will weigh, probably 300 pounds.

HUMAN CHERRY TREE.
Little Girl's Fate if a Pit Had Not Been Cut Out of Her Nose.
Some time ago Gertrude Smith, a 2-year-old child, of Grand Rapids, Mich., snuggled up into the left nostril of her nose. She was unable to tell about it, and the family did not understand her illness that followed. But Dr. Prentiss, who was called when the child was seized with convulsions, located the trouble. He could feel the hard pit, but to dislodge it was forced to perform an operation.

When he had cut open the little one's nostril he found the cherry seed. He says he believes it must have been in the nose at least two weeks. When it had been removed the shell of the pit was cracked and the tiny shed was seeping daylight toward a lower stage of the nose.

FRIENDS SAVE EDGEWOOD.
Funds Furnished Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague to Restore the Mansion.
The rumor that friend friends had come to the assistance of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, her last fortunes, was a pleasant surprise to her acquaintances in Washington, D. C., and all are glad to know that a woman whose name is world-wide for her beauty and whose youth was passed amid every luxury will not be reduced to actual want. A great deal of secret work has been done, and a tiny shed at which she now lives and which was the subject of the litigation.

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The officers are now on the trail of the desperado, Morris, who shot Game Warden E. O. Collins of Presque Isle, Me.

Fish and Game Commissioner Wentworth of Bangor has selected four fearless and active men to pursue Morris. The men are Game Warden McCauland of Guilford, Deputy Sheriff C. C. Nichols of Foxcroft, Deputy Sheriff Hartwell Lancaster of Oldtown and Constable E. M. Mearns of Bangor. They are well armed and determined not to return without the poacher, dead or alive.

Morris has a camp at Chesapeake, where, it is said by an old trapper, he has so arranged the approaches that the only means of getting at his stronghold, except by a tremendous amount of work in blasting out stumps, rocks and logs, which he has laboriously placed about his camp, is by a path which leads directly up to the front door, and he has arranged that path so that it is very narrow at one point, obliging any invaders to go single file, which would give him an opportunity of picking off his foes one by one. It will thus be seen that strategy will probably be necessary to affect his capture, providing Morris is in his fort.

1,200 Illegal Divorces.
Following the decision that probate judges have no right to grant divorces in Oklahoma since Aug. 13, 1893, the supreme court decided that even before that time their jurisdiction was confined to persons who had been residents of the territory two years or more, and that all divorces granted by them to persons on 90 days residence are null and void, and subsequent marriages bigamous. As all outsiders coming here for divorces took advantage of the 90 days residence clause, this decision invalidates between 300 and 400 divorces granted to Eastern people in addition to the 700 or 800 rendered invalid by the last decision.

Bodies Exhumed.
Several bodies were mysteriously exhumed from the burial lot of the Pierce family at Tufordboro, N. H., and the affair has caused considerable excitement among the townspeople. Some of the bodies have been interred for nearly 75 years, and no reason is given why the dead should have been disturbed. It is believed by some that medical students, on a vacation in the neighborhood have committed the ghastly acts.

Morrill in South America.
A deed for the conveyance of property in the city of Manchester, N. H., which has been forwarded to the register of deeds office, leaves the ascending cashier of the state Commonwealth bank of that city in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The deed bears the signature of Charles F. Morrill in a plain bold hand, and was made out May 14, 1894.

Will Pay Up.
Spanish Government Will Settle the Mora Claims.
The Spanish republican and Carlist senators and deputies have protested to the government against the payment of the Mora claims without the sanction of the cortes. They declare that it was unfriendly to the part of the United States to press the matter when there was a rebellion in Cuba. The cabinet has agreed to pay the amount of the claim in three installments. Afterwards an attempt will be made to induce the United States to recognize the claims of the Spaniards arising from losses sustained by them in Florida during the American rebellion.

IN NEW ENGLAND.
Interesting Items of News From Maine to Connecticut Shores.
Mrs. Rebekah of New Haven, Ct., who was turned by the explosion of an oil stove.

The Aged People's Home at Fall River, Mass., has received a bequest of \$9,000 from a friend of the institution whose name is not given.

Ex-Mayor O'Brien of Boston, died suddenly at the house of his son, Father O'Brien of Somerville, Mass. He was elected mayor in '85, '86, '87, and '88.

Augustus Rutherford of Ipswich, Mass., was thrown from a mowing machine in front of the house of his son, Mr. Rutherford, and will probably die.

In the district court at Barnstable, Mass., George Russell was held for the grand jury in the sum of \$1,000 for breaking, entering and larceny at Barnstable Bay.

The money drawer in the Fairview House at North Woodstock, N. H., was robbed of about \$50 and the key to the railroad ticket case was taken. The money drawer was found under the door.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth (N. H.) board of mayor and aldermen steps were taken to issue bonds of \$150,0